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WHAT IS A SUDDEN SAWLOG ?

Norway Poplar or "Sudden Sawlog"

This is just what people are looking for—a tree that will get a move on itself and turn out lumber in the shortest space of time. Our forests are rapidly disappearing, and they must be replaced with some rapid growing tree. The Norway poplar promises to be to the North what the Eucalyptus is to the South. It is by far the most rapid grower we have.

A Minnesota farmer says, "This tree grows faster than any other I know of. The grain of the wood is straight and it splits readily. Trees planted 14 years are seventeen inches in diameter and 55 feet tall.

Slips planted at the experiment station at York, Nebr., made trees 16 feet tall and three inches through at the base in two years.

This tree does not, like many others, waste its energy in side limbs. It retains its size as it mounts upward and thus produces more lumber material than any other. It outgrows the cottonwood, the Carolina and Asiatic poplars, and in a succession of dry years will survive them all.

It is well known that a vigorous tree must have a good deal of leaf surface, like the Lombardy poplar for instance. In this case, instead of a multitude of small leaves, we have those of immense size which mark it as different from all others. On a healthy tree you find them nearly a foot long from the end of the stem to the apex and nine inches broad. Here we have a tree of tremenduous growth retaining its size as it mounts upward, with large leaves waving like fans, in the breeze.

This tree is well adapted to the middle states. It is a known success in Minnesota and the Dakotas, and samples have been sent to Manatoba and Saskatchawan, where without a doubt they will do well. Of course they will do best in a deep rich loam. There are waste places on the farm which should be put to work raising houses and barns. We are an impatient people and want to reap a harvest in a year, but you can stretch your patience a little and plant in the hope of having a tree which will cut 200 to 300 feet of lumber in fifteen years. Fortunes would have been made if the early settlers had planted cottonwood. Some lands planted thirty years ago prove to be worth $1,000 per acre now.

We procured our original stock from Mr. Emil Sahler, of Minnesota. We quote what he had to say in the 1910, March number of the "Farm, Stock and Home."

"My experience with the Norway poplar has extended over 20 years. I have become firmly convinced that this tree is one of the most valuable trees to grow in the Northwest. It grows in almost any soil and climate with little or no care

grows quickly, obtaining a diameter of from 6 to 10 inches in8 or 9 years. It makes an exceedingly fine windbreak and protector, an excellent shade tree, and excellent lumber, which is stronger than pine and has been used by me for cattle fences, hog fences and in repairing sheds. It can also be used in building for flooring, ceiling, wainscoting, lathing, studding, rafter and roof boards and even siding; also for barrels, butter workers,berry boxes, churns, wagon and buggy boxes, and so on.

Out of one 15 year old tree I cut 4 planks 2x8, 14 feet long; 11 boards 1x5x14 feet; and of the limbs made half a cord of fire wood. A 9-year old tree cut 5 pieces 1x5x12 feet long, and 4 boards 1x4x10 feet long.

Out of a 15-year old tree, which had no cultivation whatever, I sawed 132 feet of plank and fencing which at $25 per 1,000 would be worth $3.30. At this rate an acre planted to 320 trees would yield in 15 years $1,056 in lumber besides the tops and limbs. Out of a 9-year old tree I cut 81 feet of fencing, which at $25 per 1,000 would be worth $2.02, at the rate of $646.40 an acre besides the immense amount of fire wood from the limbs. This tree will grow on any soil. I advise planting 4x5 feet each way, which will be plenty of room until the trees are 8 to 9 years old, when they will be from 6 to 10 inches in diameter, then cut out every other tree.

The grain of the wood is very smooth, white, and does not warp, holds nails well and is excellent for posts.

Does it pay to grow trees? One of my neighbors cut off one acre of trees, which were planted quite far apart about 30 years ago, he had them sawed in lumber, he sawed out 27,000 feet at the price of $30 per 1,000 would bring $810 per acre. This was a very good profit with no labor or other expenses except planting and cultivating it. The Norway poplar also makes good pulp for paper. Several years ago I sent cuttings of Norway poplar to the Forestry Station at Washington, D. C. The Norway poplar was highly recommended by the station.

The Norway poplar should be grown on every farm in the United States and great care should be taken to get true to name. The time is coming when this wood will be used for telephone posts, I have now used the plank for bridge and dump boat for 2 years. I am pleased to know it to be the coming lumber and the best of it is we can beat the lumber trust by growing it ourselves.

This variety is valuable because it can be grown quickly into a windbreak; around our homes and orchards and in case of severe storms it is a great protection to buildings and stock, and it can be grown in from 2 to 4 years from planting as it grows in that time from 12 to 25 feet high.

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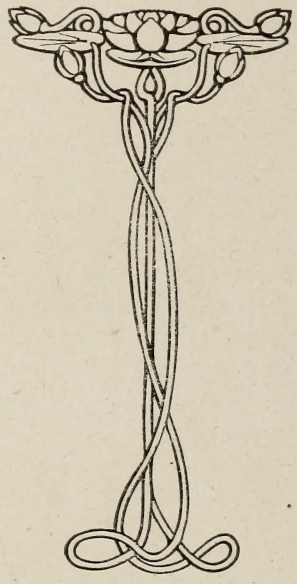

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